

Key Words: High Risk, Naturalized, Garden Weed, Ornamental, Viny habit, Wind-dispersed

**Family:** *Bignoniaceae*

**Taxon:** *Podranea ricasoliana*

**Synonym:** *Pandorea ricasoliana* (Tanfani) Baill.  
*Podranea brycei* (N. E. Br.) Sprague  
*Tecoma brycei* N. E. Br.  
*Tecoma mackeenii* W. Watson  
*Tecoma ricasoliana* Tanfani

**Common Name:** pink trumpet vine  
Port St. Johns creeper  
Zimbabwe creeper  
bubblegum-vine  
pandorea

<b>Questionnaire :</b>	current 20090513	<b>Assessor:</b>	HPWRA OrgData	<b>Designation:</b> H(HPWRA)
<b>Status:</b>	Assessor Approved	<b>Data Entry Person:</b>	HPWRA OrgData	<b>WRA Score 7</b>
101	Is the species highly domesticated?		y=-3, n=0	n
102	Has the species become naturalized where grown?		y=1, n=-1	
103	Does the species have weedy races?		y=1, n=-1	
201	Species suited to tropical or subtropical climate(s) - If island is primarily wet habitat, then substitute "wet tropical" for "tropical or subtropical"		(0-low; 1-intermediate; 2-high) (See Appendix 2)	High
202	Quality of climate match data		(0-low; 1-intermediate; 2-high) (See Appendix 2)	High
203	Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)		y=1, n=0	y
204	Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates		y=1, n=0	y
205	Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range?		y=-2, ?=-1, n=0	y
301	Naturalized beyond native range		y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2), n= question 205	y
302	Garden/amenity/disturbance weed		n=0, y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2)	y
303	Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed		n=0, y = 2*multiplier (see Appendix 2)	n
304	Environmental weed		n=0, y = 2*multiplier (see Appendix 2)	n
305	Congeneric weed		n=0, y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2)	n
401	Produces spines, thorns or burrs		y=1, n=0	n
402	Allelopathic		y=1, n=0	
403	Parasitic		y=1, n=0	n
404	Unpalatable to grazing animals		y=1, n=-1	
405	Toxic to animals		y=1, n=0	n
406	Host for recognized pests and pathogens		y=1, n=0	n
407	Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans		y=1, n=0	n
408	Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems		y=1, n=0	n
409	Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle		y=1, n=0	

410	Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions (or limestone conditions if not a volcanic island)	y=1, n=0	y
411	Climbing or smothering growth habit	y=1, n=0	y
412	Forms dense thickets	y=1, n=0	n
501	Aquatic	y=5, n=0	n
502	Grass	y=1, n=0	n
503	Nitrogen fixing woody plant	y=1, n=0	n
504	Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)	y=1, n=0	n
601	Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat	y=1, n=0	n
602	Produces viable seed	y=1, n=-1	y
603	Hybridizes naturally	y=1, n=-1	
604	Self-compatible or apomictic	y=1, n=-1	
605	Requires specialist pollinators	y=-1, n=0	n
606	Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation	y=1, n=-1	y
607	Minimum generative time (years)	1 year = 1, 2 or 3 years = 0, 4+ years = -1	
701	Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)	y=1, n=-1	y
702	Propagules dispersed intentionally by people	y=1, n=-1	y
703	Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant	y=1, n=-1	n
704	Propagules adapted to wind dispersal	y=1, n=-1	y
705	Propagules water dispersed	y=1, n=-1	n
706	Propagules bird dispersed	y=1, n=-1	n
707	Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)	y=1, n=-1	n
708	Propagules survive passage through the gut	y=1, n=-1	n
801	Prolific seed production (>1000/m2)	y=1, n=-1	n
802	Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)	y=1, n=-1	
803	Well controlled by herbicides	y=-1, n=1	y
804	Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire	y=1, n=-1	y
805	Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)	y=-1, n=1	
<b>Designation: H(HPWRA)</b>			<b>WRA Score 7</b>

## Supporting Data:

101	2002. South African National Biodiversity Institute. PlantzAfrica.com - <i>Podranea ricasoliana</i> . <a href="http://www.plantzafrica.com/plantnop/podranricasoI.htm">http://www.plantzafrica.com/plantnop/podranricasoI.htm</a> [Accessed 29 Jan 2013]	[Is the species highly domesticated? No evidence] "Many South African botanists suspect that this climber may not be indigenous to southern Africa and that it was introduced here by slave traders. All the sites where both <i>Podranea ricasoliana</i> and <i>Podranea brycei</i> are found have ancient connections with slave traders, who frequented the eastern coast of Africa long before the 1600's. It has become such a widely grown garden plant in all the warmer parts of the world that it may prove difficult to find its real origin."
102	2013. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	NA
103	2013. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	NA
201	2013. USDA ARS National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN). <a href="http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/index.pl">http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/index.pl</a>	[Species suited to tropical or subtropical climate(s) 2-High] "Native: AFRICA - South Tropical Africa: Malawi; Mozambique; Zimbabwe Southern Africa: South Africa - Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal"
202	2013. USDA ARS National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN). <a href="http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/index.pl">http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/index.pl</a>	[Quality of climate match data 2-High]
203	2002. South African National Biodiversity Institute. PlantzAfrica.com - <i>Podranea ricasoliana</i> . <a href="http://www.plantzafrica.com/plantnop/podranricasoI.htm">http://www.plantzafrica.com/plantnop/podranricasoI.htm</a> [Accessed 29 Jan 2013]	[Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)? Yes] "An established plant is tolerant of heat, strong sunlight, wind and periods of drought. It is tolerant of light frost and should survive a winter minimum of -7°C / 20°F (zone 9) although it is better suited to frost free gardens. Young plants require protection from frost, and if an established plant is cut down by frost, it should resprout in the spring."
203	2013. Tropicos.org. Tropicos [Online Database]. Missouri Botanical Garden, <a href="http://www.tropicos.org/">http://www.tropicos.org/</a>	[Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)? Yes] Specimens exceeding 3000 m elevation
204	2004. Starr, F./Starr, K./Loope, L.L.. New plant records from the Hawaiian Archipelago. Bishop Museum Occasional Papers. 79: 20-30.	[Naturalized beyond native range? Yes] "Native to southern Africa and cultivated in Hawai'i since at least 1940 (Neal s.n.) (Neal, 1965; Whistler, 2000), <i>P. ricasoliana</i> (pink trumpet vine, Zimbabwe creeper) is now sparingly naturalized in upcountry Maui, where it has been observed spreading in the Ha'ikū, Makawao, Olinda, and Kula areas. Papery seeds are produced, and spread also occurs through long underground tuberous roots. <i>Podranea ricasoliana</i> is identified by its vinelike habit; opposite, pinnately compound leaves with 7–11 leaflets; funnel-shaped pink flowers with red lines inside; and fruits that are long, narrow capsules, up to 35 cm long [14 in], containing numerous papery seeds (Whistler, 2000). This collection represents a new naturalized record for the Hawaiian Islands. Material examined: MAUI: East Maui, Makawao, Māliko Gulch, sprawling in gulch and nearby lot, producing abundant winged seeds, 1600 ft [488 m], 30 Apr 2000, Starr & Martz 000430-1."
204	2013. USDA ARS National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN). <a href="http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/index.pl">http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/index.pl</a>	[Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates? Yes] "Native: AFRICA - South Tropical Africa: Malawi; Mozambique; Zimbabwe Southern Africa: South Africa - Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal" ... "Naturalized: (links to other web resources are provided for some distributions) AUSTRALASIA New Zealand: New Zealand; PACIFIC North-Central Pacific: United States - Hawaii; SOUTHERN AMERICA; Southern South America: Chile - Juan Fernandez; Cultivated: widely cultivated in tropics "
205	1992. Gentry, A.H.. Bignoniaceae: Part II (Tribe Tecomeae). <i>Flora Neotropica</i> . 25(2): 1-370.	[Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range? Yes] "Distribution. Widely cultivated in gardens; native to eastern and southern Africa"
205	2002. South African National Biodiversity Institute. PlantzAfrica.com - <i>Podranea ricasoliana</i> . <a href="http://www.plantzafrica.com/plantnop/podranricasoI.htm">http://www.plantzafrica.com/plantnop/podranricasoI.htm</a> [Accessed 29 Jan 2013]	[Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range? Yes] "The Port St Johns creeper is well-known to gardeners in southern Africa, Mediterranean countries, California, Florida, Australia and Asia, and has become a popular container plant in Europe, where it is over-wintered in heated greenhouses. It was grown in the early 1800's in British conservatories, and La Mortola Botanic Garden near Monaco. In South Africa, White's Nursery in Durban was propagating it in the early 1900's, and many of the South African plantings can trace their origin to this nursery. Visitors to the World Expo in Seville, Spain, were sheltered from the blazing Andalusian sun by a kilometres long pergola overgrown by Port St Johns creeper trailing down from hydroponic troughs on top of the beams. Restaurants and hotels on the French Riviera, the Balearic Isles and coastal Italian cities like Sorrento grow <i>Podranea ricasoliana</i> in large clay pots, training the graceful branches in patterns up their terra cotta walls. "

301	1974. Standley, P.C./Williams, L.O./Gibson, D.N.. Flora of Guatemala - Vol. 24 - Part X - Numbers 3 to 4. Fieldiana. 24: 1-466.	[Naturalized beyond native range? Yes] "This is a handsome vine with pretty pink flowers, a favorite in many parts of Central America. In Guatemala it is much planted in parks and gardens, as about Guatemala City, Coban, Huehuetenango, Puerto Barrios, and elsewhere. It is especially plentiful about Coban, where it has a tendency to become naturalized in the hedges."
301	1981. Sykes, W.R.. Checklist of dicotyledons naturalised in New Zealand 7. Scrophulariales. New Zealand Journal of Botany. 19(1): 53-57.	[Naturalized beyond native range?] "N Auckland. Waiotahi, Opotiki Distinct, Bay of Plenty. Cultivation escape."
301	2002. Jeanmonod, D./Schlüssel, A.. Notes and contributions on Corsican flora, XVIII. Candollea. 56(2): 327-362.	[Naturalized beyond native range? Yes] "These notes deal with 39 taxa in Corsica, France, amongst which 5 are new to the island's flora: <i>Gladiolus dubius</i> and <i>Orobanche pubescens</i> representing native plants, whereas <i>Campsis radicans</i> , <i>Podranea ricasoliana</i> and <i>Trachelium coeruleum</i> are introduced subspontaneous species."
301	2004. Starr, F./Starr, K./Loope, L.L.. New plant records from the Hawaiian Archipelago. Bishop Museum Occasional Papers. 79: 20-30.	[Naturalized beyond native range? Yes] "Native to southern Africa and cultivated in Hawai'i since at least 1940 (Neal s.n.) (Neal, 1965; Whistler, 2000), <i>P. ricasoliana</i> (pink trumpet vine, Zimbabwe creeper) is now sparingly naturalized in upcountry Maui, where it has been observed spreading in the Ha'ikū, Makawao, Olinda, and Kula areas. Papery seeds are produced, and spread also occurs through long underground tuberous roots. <i>Podranea ricasoliana</i> is identified by its vinelike habit; opposite, pinnately compound leaves with 7–11 leaflets; funnel-shaped pink flowers with red lines inside; and fruits that are long, narrow capsules, up to 35 cm long [14 in], containing numerous papery seeds (Whistler, 2000). This collection represents a new naturalized record for the Hawaiian Islands. Material examined: MAUI: East Maui, Makawao, Māliko Gulch, sprawling in gulch and nearby lot, producing abundant winged seeds, 1600 ft [488 m], 30 Apr 2000, Starr & Martz 000430-1."
301	2005. Starr, F./Starr, K./Loope, L.L.. Roadside Survey and Expert Interviews for Selected Plant Species on Molokai, Hawaii. <a href="http://www.starrenvironmental.com/publications/2005_molokai_road_survey.pdf">http://www.starrenvironmental.com/publications/2005_molokai_road_survey.pdf</a>	[Naturalized beyond native range? Possibly Molokai] " <i>Podranea ricasoliana</i> was observed at Maunaloa, planted in a yard and spreading into nearby adjacent areas."
301	2007. Starr, F./Starr, K./Loope, L.L.. Roadside Survey and Expert Interviews for Selected Plant Species on Lanai, Hawaii. <a href="http://www.starrenvironmental.com/publications/starr_2007_lanai_road_survey.pdf">http://www.starrenvironmental.com/publications/starr_2007_lanai_road_survey.pdf</a>	[Naturalized beyond native range? Yes] " <i>Podranea ricasoliana</i> was occasionally cultivated and naturalized on Lanai, especially on the margins of Lanai City. <i>P. ricasoliana</i> , a vine with showy purple to pink trumpet like flowers, is native to South Africa and is widely cultivated. It has vigorous growth and can spread vegetatively from plantings, smothering nearby vegetation and objects."
301	2012. Frohlich, D./Lau, A.. New plant records for the Hawaiian Islands 2010–2011. Bishop Museum Occasional Papers. 113:: 27-54.	[Naturalized beyond native range? Yes] "This attractive vining species which has previously been described as naturalized on Maui, was found on Kaua'i spreading into a roadside secondary forest. Parker & Parsons (this volume) report this species as naturalized on Hawai'i island. Material examined. KAUA'I: Kōloa Distr, Kalāheo. Weedy wet secondary forest. Collected along upper end of Pu'uwai Rd. <i>liana</i> ; flowers large, delicate with whitish pink corolla. Growing thickly throughout tree canopies. Naturalized, 15 Oct 2007, C. Trauernicht & M. Clark 206"
301	2012. Parker, J.L./Parsons, B.. New plant records from the Big Island for 2009. Bishop Museum Occasional Papers. 113: 55–63.	[Naturalized beyond native range? Yes] "Pink trumpet vine has been previously recorded as naturalized on Maui (Starr et al. 2004: 21). This species is reported as naturalizing on Kaua'i (Frohlich & Lau this volume). On the Big Island, this species is not common in cultivation but is naturalized throughout many parts of the island. Material examined. HAWAI'I: Hāmākua distr. Mānienie Gulch rd, Pa'auilo. Pink-flowered vine growing in gulch over <i>Eriobotrya japonica</i> , 7 Nov 2008, J. Parker & R. Parsons BIED46."
302	1988. Webb, C. J./Sykes, W.R./Garnock-Jones, P.J.. Flora of New Zealand, Volume IV: Naturalised pteridophytes, gymnosperms, dicotyledons. Botany Division, DSIR, Christchurch, New Zealand <a href="http://FloraSeries.LandcareResearch.co.nz">http://FloraSeries.LandcareResearch.co.nz</a>	[Garden/amenity/disturbance weed? Yes] "Waste places and abandoned gardens, scrambling over other vegetation. " ... "Port St John creeper is very commonly cultivated in warmer parts of N.Z. where it grows rampantly. In marginal areas where some frost occurs the vines are deciduous. Where it has escaped it reproduces by layering and the dense masses of foliage and branches tend to smother surrounding vegetation."
302	2013. Bay of Plenty Regional Council. Weed Gallery > Port St John creeper. <a href="http://www.boprc.govt.nz/environment/pests/pest-plants-and-weeds/weed-index/climbers/port-st-john-creeper/">http://www.boprc.govt.nz/environment/pests/pest-plants-and-weeds/weed-index/climbers/port-st-john-creeper/</a> [Accessed 29 Jan 2013]	[Garden/amenity/disturbance weed? Yes] "Habitats - Waste places, abandoned gardens, scrambling over other vegetation. Commonly cultivated. Impact to Biota and Ecosystems - Reproduces by layering and the dense masses of foliage and branches tend to smother surrounding vegetation. Grows rampantly in warm areas."

302	2013. Dave's Gardern. PlantFiles: Pink Trumpet Vine, Port St. Johns Creeper, Zimbabwe Creeper, Queen of Sheba, Port John's Creeper - <i>Podranea ricasoliana</i> . <a href="http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/1755/">http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/1755/</a> [Accessed 29 Jan 2013]	[Garden/amenity/disturbance weed? Yes] "Some 35 years ago my father struggled to get this plant to grow on our property at the 2500 foot elevation on Maui, HI. He finally gave up, tossed it on a vegetative trash heap, and it took off. I have spent 25 years trying to eradicate this plant from the property. Though beautiful, it is highly invasive. It grows in partial shade and poor soil with little water. It will climb and smother trees. It has spread through 3-foot high grass. Poisoning and cutting have not stopped it. I've never seen seeds on it; it will root anywhere a branch touches the ground and I suspect it spreads by underground roots."
303	2012. Randall, R.P.. A Global Compendium of Weeds. 2nd Edition. Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia	[Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed? No evidence]
304	2008. Howell, C.. Consolidated list of environmental weeds in New Zealand. Science & Technical Publishing Department of Conservation, Wellington, New Zealand	[Environmental weed? No] "Appendix 3" ... " <i>Podranea ricasoliana</i> - Sites on Maud Island, vegetative spread from cultivated plants. Not a big problem."
304	2012. Randall, R.P.. A Global Compendium of Weeds. 2nd Edition. Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia	[Environmental weed? No evidence]
305	2012. Randall, R.P.. A Global Compendium of Weeds. 2nd Edition. Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia	[Congeneric weed? No evidence]
401	1992. Gentry, A.H.. Bignoniaceae: Part II (Tribe Tecomeae). <i>Flora Neotropica</i> . 25(2): 1-370.	[Produces spines, thorns or burrs? No] "Vine or scandent shrub. Leaves imparipinnately compound, usually 7-9-foliolate, the leaflets more or less ovate, obtuse to short-acuminate, serrate, truncate to cuneate or somewhat attenuate, 2.5-3.8 cm long, 1.5-2.0 cm wide, petiolulate."
401	2000. Whistler, W.A.. <i>Tropical Ornamentals: A Guide</i> . Timber Press, Portland, OR	[Produces spines, thorns or burrs? No evidence]
402	2010. Palacios, S.M./Corral, S. del/Carpinella, M.C./Ruiz, G.. Screening for natural inhibitors of germination and seedling growth in native plants from Central Argentina. <i>Industrial Crops and Products</i> . 32: 674-677.	[Allelopathic? Unknown under natural conditions. Evidence from concentrated extracts suggests potential allelopathic properties] "Ethanol extracts obtained from aerial parts of 71 native plants from Central Argentina were tested for their herbicidal activity in germination assays on <i>Avena sativa</i> and <i>Raphanus sativus</i> ." ... "In the case of <i>R. sativus</i> , seven plant extracts (10%) ( <i>Achyrocline tomentosa</i> , <i>Angelphytum aspilioides</i> , <i>B. salicifolia</i> , <i>Melissa officinalis</i> , <i>Minthostachys verticillata</i> , <i>Ophryosporus charua</i> and <i>Podranea ricasoliana</i> ) showed an IG of 100%." ... "The ranking for the most active plants against <i>R. sativus</i> was <i>O. charua</i> > <i>A. aspilioides</i> > <i>P. ricasoliana</i> > <i>B. salicifolia</i> > <i>A. tomentosa</i> > <i>M. officinalis</i> > <i>M. verticillata</i> "
403	1992. Gentry, A.H.. Bignoniaceae: Part II (Tribe Tecomeae). <i>Flora Neotropica</i> . 25(2): 1-370.	[Parasitic? No evidence] Bignoniaceae
404	2013. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Unpalatable to grazing animals? Unknown]
405	2008. Wagstaff, D.J.. <i>International poisonous plants checklist: an evidence-based reference</i> . CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL	[Toxic to animals? No evidence]
406	2002. South African National Biodiversity Institute. PlantzAfrica.com - <i>Podranea ricasoliana</i> . <a href="http://www.plantzafrika.com/plantnop/podranricaso1.htm">http://www.plantzafrika.com/plantnop/podranricaso1.htm</a> [Accessed 29 Jan 2013]	[Host for recognized pests and pathogens? No evidence] "This is not generally a pest-ridden plant. You may find tip/twig wilters also called black stinkbugs or dahlia bugs ( <i>Anoplocnemis curvipes</i> ) on young shoots, and aphids on the flower buds."
407	2008. Wagstaff, D.J.. <i>International poisonous plants checklist: an evidence-based reference</i> . CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL	[Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans? No evidence]
408	2002. South African National Biodiversity Institute. PlantzAfrica.com - <i>Podranea ricasoliana</i> . <a href="http://www.plantzafrika.com/plantnop/podranricaso1.htm">http://www.plantzafrika.com/plantnop/podranricaso1.htm</a> [Accessed 29 Jan 2013]	[Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems? No evidence]
408	2012. University of Connecticut Ecology & Evolutionary Biology Plant Growth Facilities. <i>Podranea ricasoliana</i> . <a href="http://florawww.eeb.uconn.edu/198500395.html">http://florawww.eeb.uconn.edu/198500395.html</a> [Accessed 30 Jan 2013]	[Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems? No] "This evergreen member of the Bignonia family (Bignoniaceae) can grow to 16-20 feet tall and can spread equally as wide." [Evergreen, & therefore unlikely to burn]
408	2013. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems? No evidence]
409	2003. Llamas, K.A.. <i>Tropical Flowering Plants</i> . Timber Press, Portland, OR	[Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle?] "Full to part sun."

409	2005. Burke, D.. The complete Burke's backyard: the ultimate book of fact sheets. Murdoch Books, Millers Point, Australia	[Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle? Light shade] "Pink trumpet vine grows best in a sunny position, but will tolerate light shade."
409	2013. Dave's Gardern. PlantFiles: Pink Trumpet Vine, Port St. Johns Creeper, Zimbabwe Creeper, Queen of Sheba, Port John's Creeper - <i>Podranea ricasoliana</i> . <a href="http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/1755/">http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/1755/</a> [Accessed 29 Jan 2013]	[Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle? No] "Sun Exposure: Full Sun" ... " It grows in partial shade and poor soil with little water." [Grower's comment suggests it will tolerate some shade]
410	2002. South African National Biodiversity Institute. PlantzAfrica.com - <i>Podranea ricasoliana</i> . <a href="http://www.plantzafrika.com/plantnop/podranricaso">http://www.plantzafrika.com/plantnop/podranricaso</a> I.htm [Accessed 29 Jan 2013]	[Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions ?] "It does best in full sun, in nutrient-rich, well drained soil and benefits greatly from regular applications of well-rotted compost and plenty of water in summer."
410	2013. The Potted Garden. Plants > Climbers - Page Plu to Pod. <a href="http://www.thepottedgarden.co.uk/product/list/32/Climbers/?letter=P&amp;page=3">http://www.thepottedgarden.co.uk/product/list/32/Climbers/?letter=P&amp;page=3</a> [Accessed 30 Jan 2013]	[Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions? Yes] "Grows in most soils in a sunny, sheltered site. May need winter protection."
411	1992. Gentry, A.H.. Bignoniaceae: Part II (Tribe Tecomeae). Flora Neotropica. 25(2): 1-370.	[Climbing or smothering growth habit? Yes] "Vine or scandent shrub"
411	2002. South African National Biodiversity Institute. PlantzAfrica.com - <i>Podranea ricasoliana</i> . <a href="http://www.plantzafrika.com/plantnop/podranricaso">http://www.plantzafrika.com/plantnop/podranricaso</a> I.htm [Accessed 29 Jan 2013]	[Climbing or smothering growth habit? Yes] "Because it is so vigorous and so fast it can get a bit out of control and may grow into gutters and roof overhangs and into trees, particularly in subtropical regions."
412	2013. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Forms dense thickets? No] Climbing and smothering habit
501	1992. Gentry, A.H.. Bignoniaceae: Part II (Tribe Tecomeae). Flora Neotropica. 25(2): 1-370.	[Aquatic? No] "Vine or scandent shrub." [Terrestrial]
502	1992. Gentry, A.H.. Bignoniaceae: Part II (Tribe Tecomeae). Flora Neotropica. 25(2): 1-370.	[Grass? No] Bignoniaceae
503	1992. Gentry, A.H.. Bignoniaceae: Part II (Tribe Tecomeae). Flora Neotropica. 25(2): 1-370.	[Nitrogen fixing woody plant? No] Bignoniaceae
504	1992. Gentry, A.H.. Bignoniaceae: Part II (Tribe Tecomeae). Flora Neotropica. 25(2): 1-370.	[Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)? No] "Vine or scandent shrub."
504	2013. Bay of Plenty Regional Council. Weed Gallery > Port St John creeper. <a href="http://www.boprc.govt.nz/environment/pests/pest-plants-and-weeds/weed-index/climbers/port-st-john-creeper/">http://www.boprc.govt.nz/environment/pests/pest-plants-and-weeds/weed-index/climbers/port-st-john-creeper/</a> [Accessed 29 Jan 2013]	[Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)? No] "Hand pull whenever possible or dig plant out at the roots." [implies not a geophyte if hand pulling is effective]
601	2002. South African National Biodiversity Institute. PlantzAfrica.com - <i>Podranea ricasoliana</i> . <a href="http://www.plantzafrika.com/plantnop/podranricaso">http://www.plantzafrika.com/plantnop/podranricaso</a> I.htm [Accessed 29 Jan 2013]	[Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat? No evidence]
602	1992. Gentry, A.H.. Bignoniaceae: Part II (Tribe Tecomeae). Flora Neotropica. 25(2): 1-370.	[Produces viable seed? Presumably not in Neotropics] "Fruit a linear capsule, coriaceous, seed never set in Neotropics."
602	2000. Whistler, W.A.. Tropical Ornamentals: A Guide. Timber Press, Portland, OR	[Produces viable seed? Yes] "propagate by seeds, cuttings, or air layering."
602	2002. South African National Biodiversity Institute. PlantzAfrica.com - <i>Podranea ricasoliana</i> . <a href="http://www.plantzafrika.com/plantnop/podranricaso">http://www.plantzafrika.com/plantnop/podranricaso</a> I.htm [Accessed 29 Jan 2013]	[Produces viable seed? Yes] "Although a proportion of the seed may be infertile, about 50% should germinate. Seed should be sown in spring or during summer, in a well-drained seedling mix, and need only be covered lightly with the sowing mix, clean coarse sand or milled bark to stop it from blowing away. The trays should be kept moist in a warm but shaded position. Germination should occur in 3-4 weeks and the seedlings potted up after the first pair of true leaves have developed."
602	2004. Starr, F./Starr, K./Loope, L.L.. New plant records from the Hawaiian Archipelago. Bishop Museum Occasional Papers. 79: 20-30.	[Produces viable seed? Yes] "Papery seeds are produced, and spread also occurs through long underground tuberous roots."
603	2013. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Hybridizes naturally? Unknown]
604	2013. Learn 2 Grow. <i>Podranea ricasoliana</i> . <a href="http://www.learn2grow.com/plants/podranearicasoliana/">http://www.learn2grow.com/plants/podranearicasoliana/</a> [Accessed 30 Jan 2013]	[Self-compatible or apomictic? Unknown] "Self-Sowing - Yes" [Site does not specify whether or not an individual plant can produce viable seeds from selfing]
604	2013. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Self-compatible or apomictic? Unknown]



605	1995. Galetto, L.. Nectary structure and nectar characteristics in some Bignoniaceae. <i>Plant Systematics and Evolution</i> . 196(1-2): 99-121.	[Requires specialist pollinators? No] "Bees were the main flower visitors of the species studied..."
605	2002. South African National Biodiversity Institute. PlantAfrica.com - <i>Podranea ricasoliana</i> . <a href="http://www.plantzafrica.com/plantnop/podranricaso1.htm">http://www.plantzafrica.com/plantnop/podranricaso1.htm</a> [Accessed 29 Jan 2013]	[Requires specialist pollinators? No] "The flowers are often visited by carpenter bees ( <i>Xylocopa</i> species)."
605	2010. Steiner, J./Zillikens, A./Kamke, R./Feja, E.P./Falkenberg, D.D.B.. Bees and melittophilous plants of secondary Atlantic Forest habitats at Santa Catarina island, Southern Brazil. <i>Oecologia australis</i> . 14(1): 16-39.	[Requires specialist pollinators? No] "Table 1. List of bee species and the plant families and species on which these bees were captured at Santa Catarina Island between November 1999 and April 2008." [Podranea ricasoliana flowers visited by <i>Bombus</i> ( <i>Fervidobombus</i> ) morio]
606	2002. South African National Biodiversity Institute. PlantAfrica.com - <i>Podranea ricasoliana</i> . <a href="http://www.plantzafrica.com/plantnop/podranricaso1.htm">http://www.plantzafrica.com/plantnop/podranricaso1.htm</a> [Accessed 29 Jan 2013]	[Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation? Yes] "It is known to sprout where prunings have been thrown, and it is an invasive garden escape in parts of Queensland and New South Wales in Australia and in New Zealand." ... "It is a useful rambling ground cover for an embankment as the stems root wherever they touch the soil, forming large, swollen water- and soil-holding root clumps."
606	2004. Starr, F./Starr, K./Loope, L.L.. New plant records from the Hawaiian Archipelago. <i>Bishop Museum Occasional Papers</i> . 79: 20-30.	[Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation? Can spread vegetatively] "...spread also occurs through long underground tuberous roots."
606	2006. Lloyd, S./Castalanelli, C.. Climbers out of control. <i>Garden Note No. 37</i> . State of Western Australia Department of Agriculture,	[Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation? Yes] "With its glossy foliage and big flower clusters, pink trumpet vine ( <i>Podranea ricasoliana</i> ) is deservedly popular in many home gardens but, when placing it, you should bear in mind its vigorous habit. It can send suckers under the neighbours' fence. It can send arching stems up and over the fence, and they take root wherever they touch the soil. The shoots are strong enough to force fence panels apart, and the growth at the top of the plant – which can reach 3.5 metres in height – is heavy enough to make fences lean."
606	2012. Hurrell, J.A./Cabanillas, P.A./Costantino, F.B./Delucchi, G.. Bignoniaceae adventitious in Argentina. First reference to <i>Podranea ricasoliana</i> , and new records of <i>Campsis radicans</i> . <i>Revista del Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales</i> . 14(1): 15-22.	[Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation? Yes] " <i>P. ricasoliana</i> vegetatively expands because their fruiting crop is scarce." [Translation from Spanish]
607	2013. Learn 2 Grow. <i>Podranea ricasoliana</i> . <a href="http://www.learn2grow.com/plants/poddranea-ricasoliana/">http://www.learn2grow.com/plants/poddranea-ricasoliana/</a> [Accessed 30 Jan 2013]	[Minimum generative time (years)?] "Growth Rate - Fast"
701	2002. South African National Biodiversity Institute. PlantAfrica.com - <i>Podranea ricasoliana</i> . <a href="http://www.plantzafrica.com/plantnop/podranricaso1.htm">http://www.plantzafrica.com/plantnop/podranricaso1.htm</a> [Accessed 29 Jan 2013]	[Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally? Yes] "It is known to sprout where prunings have been thrown."
701	2010. New Zealand Plant Conservation Network. Flora Details - <i>Podranea ricasoliana</i> . <a href="http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.aspx?ID=3110">http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.aspx?ID=3110</a> [Accessed 29 Jan 2013]	[Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally? Yes] "Dispersal - Vegetative spread, usually from carelessly discarded garden waste"
702	2002. South African National Biodiversity Institute. PlantAfrica.com - <i>Podranea ricasoliana</i> . <a href="http://www.plantzafrica.com/plantnop/podranricaso1.htm">http://www.plantzafrica.com/plantnop/podranricaso1.htm</a> [Accessed 29 Jan 2013]	[Propagules dispersed intentionally by people? Yes] "The Port St Johns creeper is well-known to gardeners in southern Africa, Mediterranean countries, California, Florida, Australia and Asia, and has become a popular container plant in Europe, where it is over-wintered in heated greenhouses."
703	2013. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant? No evidence] Unlikely, given limited seed production in cultivated settings.
704	1988. Webb, C. J./Sykes, W.R./Garnock-Jones, P.J.. <i>Flora of New Zealand, Volume IV: Naturalised pteridophytes, gymnosperms, dicotyledons</i> . Botany Division, DSIR, Christchurch, New Zealand <a href="http://FloraSeries.LandcareResearch.co.nz">http://FloraSeries.LandcareResearch.co.nz</a>	[Propagules adapted to wind dispersal? Yes] "Seed wings nearly 1 cm wide."
704	2002. South African National Biodiversity Institute. PlantAfrica.com - <i>Podranea ricasoliana</i> . <a href="http://www.plantzafrica.com/plantnop/podranricasopaperywing1.htm">http://www.plantzafrica.com/plantnop/podranricasopaperywing1.htm</a> [Accessed 29 Jan 2013]	[Propagules adapted to wind dispersal? Yes] "The fruit is a long, narrow, straight, flattened capsule. The seeds are brown, ovate and flat, in a large rectangular papery wing."

705	1988. Webb, C. J./Sykes, W.R./Garnock-Jones, P.J.. Flora of New Zealand, Volume IV: Naturalised pteridophytes, gymnosperms, dicotyledons. Botany Division, DSIR, Christchurch, New Zealand <a href="http://FloraSeries.LandcareResearch.co.nz">http://FloraSeries.LandcareResearch.co.nz</a>	[Propagules water dispersed? No] "Seed wings nearly 1 cm wide." [Adaptation for wind dispersal]
705	2013. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Propagules water dispersed? No evidence]
706	2002. South African National Biodiversity Institute. PlantAfrica.com - Podranea ricasoliana. <a href="http://www.plantzafrica.com/plantnop/podranricaso">http://www.plantzafrica.com/plantnop/podranricaso</a> I.htm [Accessed 29 Jan 2013]	[Propagules bird dispersed? No evidence] "The fruit is a long, narrow, straight, flattened capsule. The seeds are brown, ovate and flat, in a large rectangular papery wing." [wind dispersal syndrome]
707	2002. South African National Biodiversity Institute. PlantAfrica.com - Podranea ricasoliana. <a href="http://www.plantzafrica.com/plantnop/podranricaso">http://www.plantzafrica.com/plantnop/podranricaso</a> I.htm [Accessed 29 Jan 2013]	[Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)? No] "The fruit is a long, narrow, straight, flattened capsule. The seeds are brown, ovate and flat, in a large rectangular papery wing." [No evidence, and no means of external attachment]
708	2002. South African National Biodiversity Institute. PlantAfrica.com - Podranea ricasoliana. <a href="http://www.plantzafrica.com/plantnop/podranricaso">http://www.plantzafrica.com/plantnop/podranricaso</a> I.htm [Accessed 29 Jan 2013]	[Propagules survive passage through the gut? No] "The fruit is a long, narrow, straight, flattened capsule. The seeds are brown, ovate and flat, in a large rectangular papery wing." [Seeds not adapted for internal dispersal]
801	1992. Gentry, A.H.. Bignoniaceae: Part II (Tribe Tecomeae). Flora Neotropica. 25(2): 1-370.	[Prolific seed production (>1000/m2)? No] "Fruit a linear capsule, coriaceous, seed never set in Neotropics."
801	2000. Whistler, W.A.. Tropical Ornamentals: A Guide. Timber Press, Portland, OR	[Prolific seed production (>1000/m2)? No] "Fruit a long, narrow capsule to 35 cm long"
801	2002. South African National Biodiversity Institute. PlantAfrica.com - Podranea ricasoliana. <a href="http://www.plantzafrica.com/plantnop/podranricaso">http://www.plantzafrica.com/plantnop/podranricaso</a> I.htm [Accessed 29 Jan 2013]	[Prolific seed production (>1000/m2)? No] "The fruit is a long, narrow, straight, flattened capsule. The seeds are brown, ovate and flat, in a large rectangular papery wing. It tends not to produce many fertile seeds."
801	2010. New Zealand Plant Conservation Network. Flora Details - Podranea ricasoliana. <a href="http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.aspx?ID=3110">http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.aspx?ID=3110</a> [Accessed 29 Jan 2013]	[Prolific seed production (>1000/m2)? No] "Reproduction - Vegetative spread through layering. Seed capsules are occasionally formed and this some evidence that seed is viable. Seed - Rarely seen but appears to be viable"
802	2002. South African National Biodiversity Institute. PlantAfrica.com - Podranea ricasoliana. <a href="http://www.plantzafrica.com/plantnop/podranricaso">http://www.plantzafrica.com/plantnop/podranricaso</a> I.htm [Accessed 29 Jan 2013]	[Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)? Unknown] "Although a proportion of the seed may be infertile, about 50% should germinate. Seed should be sown in spring or during summer, in a well-drained seedling mix, and need only be covered lightly with the sowing mix, clean coarse sand or milled bark to stop it from blowing away. The trays should be kept moist in a warm but shaded position. Germination should occur in 3-4 weeks and the seedlings potted up after the first pair of true leaves have developed." [no indication or dormancy, but it is a Mediterranean plant, so may have adaptations for seed bank]
803	2013. Bay of Plenty Regional Council. Weed Gallery > Port St John creeper. <a href="http://www.boprc.govt.nz/environment/pests/pest-plants-and-weeds/weed-index/climbers/port-st-john-creeper/">http://www.boprc.govt.nz/environment/pests/pest-plants-and-weeds/weed-index/climbers/port-st-john-creeper/</a> [Accessed 29 Jan 2013]	[Well controlled by herbicides? Yes] "Climbing character of the plant means support plant will also be damaged by herbicide sprays used. Spray with Glyphosate at 100 ml in 10 litres of water if support plant damage is not an issue. In large stands cut at ground level and treat with herbicide."
804	2002. South African National Biodiversity Institute. PlantAfrica.com - Podranea ricasoliana. <a href="http://www.plantzafrica.com/plantnop/podranricaso">http://www.plantzafrica.com/plantnop/podranricaso</a> I.htm [Accessed 29 Jan 2013]	[Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire? Yes] "Young plants require protection from frost, and if an established plant is cut down by frost, it should resprout in the spring. Because it is so vigorous and so fast it can get a bit out of control and may grow into gutters and roof overhangs and into trees, particularly in subtropical regions. It will need pruning to be kept neat, and to keep it down to shrub size it should be pruned back hard every year. Pruning will also improve flowering. The best time for pruning is in winter or early spring just before new growth commences."
805	2013. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)? Unknown]



## **Summary of Risk Traits**

### **High Risk / Undesirable Traits**

- Naturalized in the Hawaiian Islands (Maui, Kauai, Hawaii), New Zealand, & possibly elsewhere
- Thrives in sub-tropical & Mediterranean climates
- Cultivated in a range of elevations from 0-3000 m
- Garden & landscaping weed (nuisance plant smothers surrounding vegetation)
- Tolerates many soil conditions (and potentially able to exploit many different habitat types)
- Climbing & smothering growth habit
- Spread by wind-dispersed seeds, vegetatively and by garden waste (cuttings that can root)
- Tolerates & resprouts after heavy pruning & cutting

### **Low Risk / Desirable Traits**

- Unarmed (no spines, thorns or burrs)
- Non-toxic
- Ornamental value (showy flowers)
- Limited seed production in cultivated settings
- Herbicides may provide effective control

Note: Revised assessment completed 30 Jan 2013. Original posted on 17 May 2005. Original score = 3. Original rating = Evaluate